The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,569—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 6½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs.	5 0
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Third do.	2 5
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

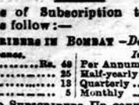
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Columbo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolitam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th July, 1879, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,207 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The Agra carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess and is due in London on 6th September. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah will be sent by this steamer on through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of India's arrival.

FOR RANGOON (CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS SHOULD INDUCEMENT OFFER.)

S. S. CHUPRA, 1,988 Tons, on THURSDAY, 24th July, 1879.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	360	220	60	
Port Said	380	240	80	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ARIADNA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Subsitino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th July 1879.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors 'Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

EBUFALLY HIPTULLA,

No. 88, Par Machia near Jumma, Masjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th July.
—	GERLONG	1835	250	W. A. Seslow	1st Aug.
(a)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
—	SUSAT	3141	530	W. R. Breese	15th do.
(a)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
—	BANGALORE	2343	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a)	POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(a)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	3021	400	E. J. Baker	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3833	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1878	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,

FOR

DESTROYING RATS,

RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA, HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ALSO HAIR DYED.

BROADWAY STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE APOLLO PIER HOTEL, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT,

IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Families.

The Rooms are large, lofty and airy. This Hotel is pleasantly situated, and open to the sea breeze all round, and within five minutes' walk of all the Public Offices, Railway Stations and the Bunders.

TERMS MODERATE,

N.B.—CARRIAGES for HIRE on the premises.

Bombay, 18th July 1879.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. GOLD MEDAL EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER. PRIZEMEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Paris, 1878, ONLY GOLD MEDAL for English Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

ILL HEALTH.—Numerous diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Billiousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona; or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

☞ Notice.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the Old Dr's head is the centre, and the British Government stamp affixed.

80 YEARS unparalleled success have proved that ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES are the best and purest ever made; they contain no lead, mineral or poisonous ingredients, of which nearly all other hair restorers, cosmetics and powders are composed, and which are therefore most dangerous compounds.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL strengthens the hair, eradicates scurf, etc., and is especially adapted for children's use.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR eradicates cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, freckles, sunburn, etc. and produces a beautiful complexion.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO whitens the teeth and prevents decay.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA is a new and harmless Toilet Powder.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE for dyeing red or grey hair to brown or black. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for Rowland's Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE ONLY GENUINE.

Wholesale, and retail Agents.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED;
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JULY 26TH.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

MR. HARRY ST. MAUR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF GENERAL HEWETT, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

SCREAMING COMEDY,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

BRITANNIA HOME AND COLONIAL FIRE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICE, 429, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
CAPITAL, HALF A MILLION STERLING.

INSURANCES against loss or damage by Fire effected upon every description of property at lowest rates of premium corresponding to the risk.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN, Agent, Bombay.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th August:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 21st July 1879.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

TENDERS FOR PUMPING MACHINERY.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the delivery and erection in Bombay of two complete sets of SEWAGE PUMPING MACHINERY, capable of a combined duty of 1,632 cubic feet of sewage raised 26½ feet per minute.

Form of Contract, &c., &c., may be obtained, on payment of Rupees Ten, at the Office of the undersigned in Bombay, or from Messrs. Jenkinson and Olivers, of Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, London, on payment of One Pound. Each Tender to be endorsed "Tender for Sewage Pumps," and addressed to JOHN HAY GRANT, Esquire, C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and must be delivered at his Office in Bombay on or before the 1st day of November next. No Tender will be received which is not made on the form provided.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality of Bombay, on Special Duty.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 21st July 1879.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

TENDERS FOR PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the supply of PORTLAND CEMENT to be delivered at any of the Municipal Stores in Bombay within a distance of four miles from the New Prince's Dock.

Form of Contract, Specifications, Quantities, &c., &c., may be obtained, on payment of 10 Rupees, at the Office of the undersigned in Bombay, or from Messrs. Jenkinson and Olivers, of Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, London, on payment of £1-0-6. Each Tender to be endorsed "Tender for Cement," and addressed to JOHN HAY GRANT, Esquire, C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and must be delivered at his Office before the 30th day of September next. No Tender will be received which is not made on the form provided.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality of Bombay, on Special Duty.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 21st July 1879.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

TENDERS FOR STONEWARE PIPES.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the supply of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES to be delivered at any of the Municipal Stores in Bombay within a distance of three miles from the New Prince's Dock.

Form of Contract, Specification, approximate Quantities, &c., &c., may be obtained, on payment of Rupees Ten, at the Office of the Undersigned in Bombay, or from Messrs. Jenkinson and Olivers, of Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, London, on payment of One Pound. Each Tender to be endorsed "Tender for Stoneware Pipes," and addressed to JOHN HAY GRANT, Esquire, C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and must be delivered at his Office in Bombay on or before the 30th day of September next. No Tender will be received which is not made on the form provided.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality of Bombay, on Special Duty.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 21st July 1879.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarters, an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CONCERT in GYMKHANA PAVILION on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, 9 p.m. For Members and their friends—ADMISSION, RUPEES THREE.

MINIATURE BROUGHAM WANTED, single seated, square fronted. Address with particulars to "BROUGHAM," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a good second-hand BILLIARD TABLE complete. No Lamps required. Address F. S., care of SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, by a young COTTON AGENT of several years' experience in Kattiawar, an APPOINTMENT either as AGENT or SUB-AGENT. Address "KATTIAWAR," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOST, a GOLD SEAL, a GOLD KEY, a GOLD HINDOO COIN, and a GOLD DOLLAR attached to a Ring. REWARD Re. 30 on the delivery of the above to M. P. MISQUITA, at Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BISCUITS, in Tins, Re. 1 each; SUPERFINE FLOUR in Tins, 7 lbs, 14 lbs. and 28 lbs. each, for up-country use. PEARSE, Confectioner, Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" in their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOE WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED. WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-6.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.....Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COMPRESSED COTTON BILLIARD BALLS.

MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS & Co. beg to notify that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the COMPRESSED COTTON BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS, and that they are now in a position to execute orders for these BALLS at a MOMENT'S NOTICE.

A splendid consignment just landed ex Steamer INDUS.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.
10, Meadow Street, BOMBAY.
41, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a well selected and perfectly New Stock of Goods in the above Department. Fancy Coatings of the best manufacture and the most approved fashionable styles.

Angola and Cheviot Suitings specially for Monsoon wear. Blue Serges, India Tweeds, Drills and Hollands of all kinds.

Patterns with instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
OUTFITTERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	• ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	• ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	• ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	• ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	27	0
24	4	• ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz.	25	8
31	0	• ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	32	8
28	8	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent.

Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE.

S. ROSE & CO., Bombay, supply THE MACHINE

PHONOGRAPH,

Or Speaking and Singing Machine, invented and patented by T. A. Edison, with Stand and Mechanism complete, including 200 sheets of Metal Foil.

Price Net Cash Rs. 800.

S. ROSE AND CO., Bombay, also supply THE HAND PHONOGRAPH,

Being exactly similar to the original Instrument as invented by Mr. T. A. Edison. This smaller Instrument is especially useful to those who wish to make experiments with the Phonograph.

Price Rs. 300.

THE

MICROPHONE

IN ITS NEWEST AND IMPROVED FORM,

By which are made audible minute sounds that hitherto have been entirely unappreciable by the human ear. "The sounds of writing on paper, the fall of particles of salt, and other wonderful acoustical phenomena and the movements of insects can be heard at a very great distance."

Price, including Battery, one Telephone and Wire, Rs. 50.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TELEPHONIC APPARATUS FOR OFFICES, RESIDENCES, FACTORIES, &c.

THE IMPROVED ELECTRO-MAGNETIC

TELEPHONE,

HICKLEY'S PATENT.

With more than 200 feet of Double Wire (making a circuit of more than 400 feet). Price per pair, Rs. 50.

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS for the above.....each Rs. 20
BATTERIES for working the Electric Bells.....each „ 20

EXTRAS.

MICROPHONES.....each Rs. 10
BATTERIES.....each „ 10
TELEPHONES.....each „ 20
WIRE, 25 feet double length.....each „ 5

Intending purchasers can see all the above Instruments in working order at the Establishment of

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received on 25th August, 1879, by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS at Bombay, Deolalee, Poona, Satara, Malegaon, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Deesa, Rajkot, Mhow, Asirgarh, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, and Kurrachee for the SUPPLY of HAY, as per Schedule No. 1, for the year 1880.

2. Any information required relative to the contract can be obtained on application to local Executive Officers.

F. P. MIGNON, Colonel,
Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 5th July 1879.

THE BOMBAY HORSE FODDER SUPPLYING AND SHOEING COMPANY.

No. 35, PYDONER.

Monthly Rates from 1st August, 1879.

Class I.,	Rs. 25,	Ground Gram	3 seers	and	20	Bundles Hay.
Do. II.,	„ 22,	„	2½	„	25	„
Do. III.,	„ 32,	„	12	„	30	„

Supplies of Stable Gear HALF-YEARLY; Bedding and Shoeing MONTHLY, FREE. Shoeing optional at Re. 2 reduction. See Prospectus.

K. A. MANNICK,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 p. m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th July 1879.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F		Rs. 11	per barrel 25 lbs. each.
FF		11-8	do do.
FFF		12	do do.
F	1 lb. tin	9	per dozen lbs.
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
F	½ do	10	do.
FF	do	10	do.
FFF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs, nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE FOR THE ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

EXTRACT:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hill and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENT,

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

LATEST TRIUMPH, WHEELER AND WILSON, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE FOR THE HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES, AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

THIS GRAND PRIZE is not to be Confounded with the second or *inferior prizes of Gold Medals*. 150 Grand Prizes were fixed as the highest prizes for the greatest perfection in several branches of Art. Only one such Grand Prize was received by any Sewing Machine, which was won by Wheeler and Wilson's World Renowned Machines. 2,600, Gold Medals or secondary or inferior prizes were fixed for lower perfection in the various departments of Art, and 5 or 6 of such inferior or secondary prizes were given to a few other sewing machines.

Hand and Threadle Machines. Price, Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

Note.—No sewing machine has approached in highest excellence to Wheeler and Wilson's in all the exhibitions of the World.

DOSSABHOY MER

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 21st JULY, 1879.

THE only movement of any kind advised in Reuter's closing telegram from London of Saturday's date is a recovery of ⅛ in Consols which are now quoted at 97⅞.

Here, business to-day has been dull to a degree, alike in Imports and Exports, and unless we hear of plentiful rains up-country at an early date, the depression is more likely to increase than diminish.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	...	Dec.	Rs. 11,13,363
Do. Branches	...	Dec.	,, 1,00,440
Other Deposits	...	Dec.	,, 1,15,612
Government Securities	...	Dec.	,, 1,76,182
Cash Credits	...	Inc.	,, 10,727
Loans	...	Inc.	,, 8,11,300
Bills Discounted	...	Dec.	,, 12,75,451
Cash with Correspondents	...	Dec.	,, 98,587
Cash and Currency Notes	...	Dec.	,, 5,43,720

Although the Cash Balance is again reduced, the actual trade demand for money shows a falling off, and the position still favours lower rates of discount. Possibly no change may be made in the Bank's rates this week, but in the open market the charges for accommodation are likely to give way still further.

EXCHANGE.—The quotation for Bar Silver in London remains unaltered, 51 11-16d. according to Reuter, and 51⅛d. in private messages, and there is nothing new from China, the market to-day has, if anything, been a shade steadier at Saturday's decline. Transactions are necessarily limited owing to the small extent of business passing, but, guided as we are at the moment entirely by outside influences, this does not mean any tendency to lower rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,, ,,	...1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 4 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
France 4 ,, ,,	...2-11 to ½	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at ¼ per cent. premium for demand, ⅜ to 11-16 per cent discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is again higher owing to Calcutta advices, but the feeling at the close is not quite so strong, and there are sellers but no buyers at our quotations, say :—Fours, Rs. 95½ ; Fours and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

SHARES.—The market remains extremely depressed, and although prices continue to decline from day to day, this does not seem to attract buyers. Bank of Bombays have declined to Rs. 637½ ex-dividend ; in Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 2 in Freres ; and in Press Companies we note a decline of Rs. 15 in Sind and Punjaub and Rs. 150 in Colabas. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are again lower, our list of quotations showing a fall of Rs. 5 in Bombay United and Mazgaon, Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo, Oriental, and Sholapur, Rs. 15 in Khutao Muccunjee and Rs. 20 per share in Manockjee Petit.

COTTON remains dull in the extreme and transactions are confined to small purchases for the local mills. Dealers are still anxious to sell even at a reduction from nominal rates, but the total absence of demand for Surats, both in Liverpool and the Continent, gives little promise of anything of importance being done for export for some time to come. The arrivals on Saturday were 454 bales, making 2,628 bales for the three days. Quotations are as follows :—

Good Ginned Broach (nominal)	...Rs. 230 per candy f. p.	
Good Omra	(do.) ...	224 ,,
F. G. F. do	...	216 ,,
G. F. do	...	210 ,,
Good Dhollera (nominal)	...	224 ,,
F. G. F. do	...	215 ,,
G. F. do	...	209 ,,
G. F. Ginned Dharwar	...	209 ,,
G. F. Comptа	...	203 ,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is in more demand, and stocks being limited sellers are asking Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7 for good quality. Rapeseed is steady at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for Gujarat.

FREIGHTS for Liverpool are steadier by steam and 20s. is now the current quotation, but by sail there is almost nothing doing, and the quotation of 20s. is quite nominal. For Havre and London by steam 20s. remains the rate ; and for Marseilles and Genoa we quote 27s. 6d., and Trieste and Venice 32s. 6d. per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS remain very quiet. On the spot there is very little doing, but the demand for forward shipment, although not quite so active as last week, is still on a very fair scale, and likely to improve should the weather become more favourable for the growing Crops.

COALS exibibit no actual change. Buyers are only working from hand to mouth, and on the other hand sellers to arrive are not offering freely.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nominal p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Market per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	160,000	100	all	6 p. ct	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	6 do	637½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	550
National Bank of India	87,250	£25	£12-10-0	6 do	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co	1,000	500	all		350
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	61
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	80	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	200	1,000	all	do	675
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	505
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	do	160
Dowlut S. and W. Co.	1,000	500	all	do	350
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	730
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	87	1,000	all	do	740
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	1,000	do	475
Jeeraj Balloo Mills	776	1,000	all	do	540
Khandelah Spinning	775	1,000	all	do	525
Kurla Spinning & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	435
Madras Spinning	800	1,25	all	do	190
Madras Jt. Spinning	4½	1,000	all	50 p. ct.	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p. ct.	950
Morarjee Spinning	6,000	1,000	all	Nil	840
Mazgaon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	all	do	100
National S. and W. Co of India	95	1,000	all	do	600
Oriental	1,000	62	all	do	515
Princeof Wales Spinning	500	1,25	all	do	65
Swadeshi S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	45
Soonderdas Spinning	80	1,000	all	do	500
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	do	120
Shahpore S. and W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	do	650
Victoria Mills	555	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.a*	805
Freres Land and Press Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.a	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p. a	325
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. a	210

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	22,500	150 p.a.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	5,000	1,100	125 do	970
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	12 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,250	12 p.a.	570
Bellary	176	1,000	all	25	470
Bezar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.a.	420
Indian Press Co	1,000	1,000	all	14 do	60
Monah Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Oarwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Olpha Press Co	1,000	1,000	all	20 do	235
Oholiers P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	150
Sind India Press Co	343	1,000	all	100 do	895
Fort Press Co	50	5,000	1,250	50 do	575
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.a.	475
Motisaill Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	all	30 do	170
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	250 do	185
Rassoom's Press Co	600	500	all	25 do	300
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	440
Union & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,210
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 19th July as compared with the statement issued on the 12th July :—

Liabilities.	12th July.	19th July.
	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,43,65,737	1,29,52,474
Do. do. at Branches	19,70,015	19,70,455
Other Deposits	1,67,58,642	1,66,43,030
Post Bills	3,960	7,398
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,14,329	3,74,552
	4,57,18,724	4,44,47,688
Assets.		
Government Securities	43,40,644	41,64,455
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,70,739	16,81,468
Loans, on Security of do.	56,58,747	64,65,047
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,119	6,965
Bills Discounted	1,43,20,318	1,30,44,867
Stamps	3,047	3,013
Bond Stock ..... Rs. 6,46,540		
Amount applied in reduction 1,98,000	3,48,368	3,48,540
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,02,393	2,03,806
Cash and Currency Notes	1,90,73,540	1,85,29,629
	4,57,18,724	4,44,47,688

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th June compared with that for 24th June :—

Liabilities.	24th June.	30th June.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,96,005 0 0	20,94,970 0 0
Treasury Balances	97,53,611 14 7	81,77,192 1 1
Other Deposits	2,26,01 324 11 4	2,31, 9,859 11 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,37,191 9 11	6,06,901 15 10
Bankers	15,84,736 0 4	17,39,415 9 0
Rs.	7,73,29,719 3 8	8,17,28,339 13 10
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	98,57,694 0 0	1,11,16,343 6 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	97,53,611 14 7	71,69,044 1 1
Credits on ditto	1,05,97,111 4 10	89 42,546 6 10
Bills Discounted	2,98,05,091 2 9	2,30,91,380 11 6
Balances with other Banks	5,15,272 14 3	7,14 462 7 6
Bullion	.....	4 35,683 4 2
Dead Stock	9,73,850 14 10	9,63 019 14 10
Stamps	7,773 7 7	8,047 7 6
Sundries	2,92,599 6 0	5,47,978 12 4
Cash at Head Office	1,06,26,506 2 6	1,14,74,256 3 5
Do. at Branches	1,58,34,106 1 6	1,79,75,152 13 0
	7,73,29,719 3 8	8,17,28,339 13 10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship LUCILE, 1,429 tons, Commander G. P. Scott, will sail to-day for Oregon in ballast.

THE ship THUNDERBOLT, 1,193 tons, Captain C. G. Clift, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH s.s. MONARCH, 866 tons, Captain Gator, arrived in harbour yesterday from Narakel, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CHUPRA, 1,522 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst., from Rangoon, 6th July, via Colombo with a cargo of 15,925 bags rice, 100 bags leaves, 200 tons timber, and some packages sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Commander A Clarke, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Mozambique, 12th June, via Coast ports of Africa and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Kent, and fourteen deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam ship Cathay, 1,884 tons, Commander R. T. Dundas, sailed yesterday for China &c., with H. M.'s China Mails, and with a cargo of 1,423½ chests opium, 381 bales cotton, 781 bales twist and sundries, and Mr. L. C. Balfour as a passenger for Singapore.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Punjab (s)	Clarke	Mozambique, June 12.
21	Supra (s)	Wood	Rangoon, July 6.
21	Danish Monarch (s)	Tator	Narakel, July 17.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
21	Cathay (s)	Dundas	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Lucile, Scott, for Oregon.
Ship Thunderbolt, Clift, for Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Indus, for China &c.
Steamer Henry Bolkow, for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
17 Chancellor (s) ..... V. liant ..... Liverpool, June 15.
Ghazipore ..... Welleston ..... Liverpool, April 8.
Lois ..... Lewis ..... Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

July 17—Steamers Beaconsfield, City of Mecca and Coryia-Ships Duke of Athole and City of Hankow.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sidonian s—55 cases whiskey. Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Escuriel s—46 bundles an 245 pieces iron gas tubes, Zemsjee Ebramjee ; 150 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Indus s—6 cases still hook, the Bombay Club, 6 cases violet powder, and 3 cases soap, Wallace and Co ; 7 bales printing paper, Rhicoo Sasba and Co.
Children s—65 runlets tar and 25 runlets pitch, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 38 runlets tar, Abdoolhoosein Gulamhoosein.
Travancore s—4 cases toys. B Feroshaw and Co.
Bokhara s—1 hogshead whiskey, Green and Jarvis.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—10 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—100 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondersee.
Edwin s—6524 cwts : myrabolams, Poonja Jewraz ; 31 bales cotton dropping, Rajubally Subjeally ; 24 bales cotton dropping, Dossa Lalljee ; 165 bales twist waste, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 41 bales rags, Premjee Valljee ; 46 bales wool, Northallan Bhugwandass and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Dewjee Veerjee ; 72 bales cotton, Heeralal Gunsamdass ; 48 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdyal ; 128 bales cotton, Sowjee Nensey ; 60 bales wool, Kessowjee Tooljidass and Co.
Branksome Hall s—375 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Escurial s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Cathay s—34 bales twist, the National S and W Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—23 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 35½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 17 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 5 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co ; 16 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 8 chests opium, Himatmal Moonlaal ; 8 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 18 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlal ; 33 chests opium, Veerchund Jotadass ; 10 chests opium, Manockram Chooniall ; 5 chests opium, Buxiram Shikvarias ; 1 chest opium, M S Gubbay and Co ; 27½ chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co ; 24½ chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 4 chests opium J Cheekam ; 2 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 43½ chests opium, T Luchmiram ; 12 chests opium, G Jugonnath.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—1 box real pearls, Essoofally Essabhoy ; 10 cases sharks-fins, 1 case fishmaws, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 42 cwt ivory and 10 bales twist, Sallabhoy Jaferbhoy, 50 bales twist, Walee Abdoola Noormahomed ; 31 chests opium, Walee Esmaile Elias ; 29 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 12 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 7 chests opium, Vallonjee Framjee ; 28 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 12 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 34 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 11 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 24 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 10 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed ; 12 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 8½ chests opium, Hurdyal Kedarimull ; 8 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 2 chests opium, P Framjee.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 22.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

383-79—Bhatshunker and D—Lalljee Doongersey and another vs Cammodin Tyabjee.
413-79—In person—Govindjee Kessowjee vs Luckmidass Nuthoobhoy and others—Tyabjee and S.
419-79—Mazfarlane and G—Peeroo Mahomed vs Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawala—J G Cama.
423-79—Reid—Crichton H and C—J Mackinlay and others vs Hurry Bhaeje.
424-79—M M Munshi—Sha Nagindass Hurjewandass vs Khoja Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

380-78—Crawford and B—Eshwant Vishnu Noney vs Damodhur Trimbuck Noney—Mujee and R—Part heard.
295-79—Mayfarlane and G—Jafferjee Abdool Ally vs Tyebally Cassumjee and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
222-79—Shishunker and D—G Reiff-rchied and others vs Vijbhookun Pohanan and another—M M Munshi—Partly decided
99-79—Moreshwar G Vinoonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and oth—Jardine and Taylor and T.
122-79—Rivington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

369-78—Shapurjee and T—Nanjee Premjee vs. Narrondass Khimjee Nensee and others—Hearn, C. and L—Part heard.
289-74—Lynch and T—Kassebai vs Bhawanishunker Bapoo Josi M M Munshi.
237-79—Mazfarlane and G—Tribhowandass Veerjee vs Lalbhoy Munordass and another —Tyabjee and S.
32-79—M M Munshi—Narayen Assoo vs Jewandass Mooljee and another—Tyabjee and S.
782-77—Shapurjee and T—Jethibai vs Dayal Bhimjee—Bhaishunker and D.
250-78—Hearn, C and L—Nesserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Bowis—Crawford and B.
260-79—J G Cama—Cursondass Zeenabhoy vs Shaik Esaa bin Khalifa—Mazfarlane and G.
240-78—Ardeshir and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Madhowdass Gooculdass and others—Shapoorjee and T and Prescott and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

749-77—Chalk and W—Canjee Bhaijee and others vs the G I P Co—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.
35-78—Chalk and W—Coverjee Pramjee and others vs the G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L.
302-79—Tyabjee and S—Somonjee Dursetjee Cama and others vs Dulputbhoy Bhungoobhoy and another—Mazfarlane and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 18.

Money, Major, Staff Corps, on Med Cert, from Kolpigori.

JULY 19.

Swiney, Lt Col, 32nd Regt N I, on Med Cert, from Rangoon.

JULY 21.

Lame, Lt Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kessowlie.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 18.

Henderson, Col, 24th Regt, from leave, to Mahedpoor.
Watson, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough.
Lame, Lt Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to Kessowlie.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, July 19)

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence :—

Mr Wall, Magistrate and Collector, Benares, privilege leave for three months.

His Honor the Lieut-Governor, N-W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Orr, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Meerut, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Meerut.

The undermentioned sentlemen to be officers of the Ghazipur Opium Volunteer Rifle Corps, subject to their passing an examination in drill before the inspecting Officer :—Mr Bryson to be Lieutenant ; Mr Gregory to be 2nd Lieutenant.

Surgeon-Major Durant to be Honorary Surgeon to the Ghazipur Opium Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr Church, Officiating Joint Magistrate, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Benares.

Mr Goldie, Deputy Commissioner, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Cawnpore, to be in visiting medical charge of Unao.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 16,

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1-12th Foot—Lieut Scudamore to be Interpreter.
8th N I—Lieut Ryland, a permanency on the establishment
29th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer.
29th N I—Lieut Pennington, 1-5th Foot, to be Officiating Wing Officer.
Col Jackson, Bengal Infantry, on being relieved of the charge of the depot 2nd Goorkhas, is posted to Umballa, for general duty.
Major M'Pherson, 17th Foot, is directed to proceed to Nusseerabad to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment.
Captain Reenick, Staff Corps, is reattached to the 29th N I, for duty.
Captain Carr, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Lumri Kotal to Khyragully, for duty with No 1 Battery 8th Brigade.
Lieut Leslie, Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion into which he has recently been promoted.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 26th, 5h. 26·0m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July.					
Tues. 22	English Mail expected.	5 35	6 37	0 47 m 1 17 a	6 53 m 7 33 a
Wed. 23	.....	5 35	6 37	1 33 a 1 51 a	7 33 m 8 11 a
Th. 24	.....	5 36	6 37	2 14 m 2 31 a	8 14 m 6 54 a
Fri. 25	St. James.	5 36	6 37	3 6 m 3 11 a	9 3 m 9 39 a
Sat. 26	.....	5 36	6 36	4 2 m 3 56 a	9 55 m 10 38 a
Sun. 27	7th Sunday after Trinity	5 37	6 36	5 15 m 4 45 a	11 3 m 11 41 a
Mon. 28	.....	5 37	6 36	6 43 m 5 59 a	0 24 a .....

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re, 1 to Rs, 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family : Standards I—8 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BOWACK—July 20th, at Mazagon (Dentition), Frederick James, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Ellen Bowack.
SINCLAIR—July 20th, at Bombay, Mary, widow of Mr. Thomas Sinclair, late of Bombay. American and English papers please copy.
BHAGEERTHIBAI—July 20th, at her family house, Breach Candy Road, Bhageerthibai, widow of Mr. Trimbuck Raghunathjee, late Head Clerk and Cashier in the Ecclesiastical Registrar's Office, High Court, and mother of Mr. Sadanundjee Trimbuckjee, aged 77 years, leaving a great circle of relation to bemoan her loss.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERTELSEN—July 15th, at Chandernagore, the wife of V. W. Bertelsen, Esq., Bengal Police, Mymensing, of a son.
TREMEARNE—July 16th, at Hastings Lodge, Serampur, the wife of Shirley Tremearne, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BARTON—EDWARDS—July 14th, at Kotri, by the Rev. A. W. Banham, Alice L. Barton, the only daughter of W. M. Barton, Esq., to Guilford L. Edwards, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway.

DEATHS.

FERGUSSON—June 26th, at the residence of his Sister, 6, Upper Church Street, Bath, Hugh Dunlop Fergusson, Indigo planter, formerly of Allyghur, aged 50 years.
DAVIDSON—July 8th, at Murree, after four days' illness, (cholera) Ella Margaret, the beloved wife of Major A. H. Davidson, Royal Artillery, aged 30 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1879.

WE must beg leave to correct the *Times of India* with regard to the position which that journal says it has all along taken up in respect to the recent disturbances in the Deccan. So far back as the 16th of May our contemporary told the public distinctly that the Ramoshis who were then plundering the country were driven to their career of crime, because—to quote the *Times of India's* own words—"the "poverty of the districts and more especially "the severity of the forest laws have deprived "them of all means of honest livelihood ;" and again the statement was positively and unequivocally repeated that "this especial outbreak is "due rather to the severity of the forest laws." Our contemporary yesterday quoted from one of its own leading articles the following passages :—"If it be true that we are face to face with a re-"volutionary conspiracy. . . . the fact cannot "be brought too early to light. But if the "movement is not at all political in its aim or "objects and only derives such force as it pos-"sesses from agrarian causes ;" then, said our contemporary, must the idea of an incipient rebellion and the overthrow of Government be protested against. These sentences really formed the text of a long article that attempted to arrive at a "correct diagnosis of the disease with which the authorities have to deal," and what that diagnosis was we have already seen. Why, the article in question wound up by distinctly declaring that "the real fact is "that the present movement is essentially an "agrarian movement"—an expression of opinion which we are glad to observe the local *Times* does not now so unhesitatingly adhere to. On the other hand, it is, of course, well known that for our part we have from the very first declared that, in the words of the Governor, the "agrarian and agricultural classes were not in "the slightest degree concerned in the crimes," and that the bands were entirely organized and "led by a few educated persons whose ob-"ject probably was to annoy Government." Unfortunately the view of this matter promulgated by the local *Times*—notwithstanding the fact that authoritative statements were made, showing the view in question to be an utterly erroneous one—has nevertheless been telegraphed to England and has completely misled public opinion there as to the condition of Western India, and the significance of the recent events that have been disturbing this portion of the Empire. Consequently, we requested our contemporary to publish the now ascertained facts, and to acknowledge that it had been wrong in asserting that "this special outbreak "is due to the severity of the forest laws." Our contemporary declined to respond to that invitation, which we thought ought to have been complied with, both in the interests of truth and for the credit of the Anglo-Indian Press, which, however distasteful the task may be, should never permit the truth to lie concealed when once ascertained. The *Times of India*, however, preferred to remain silent ; so, on Saturday, we published one of many confessions that have been made by the dacoits, showing conclusively that the bands had been entirely organised by a party of intriguing Brahmans from Poona, who induced the Ramoshis to join them by the promise of monthly pay, and that, consequently, the latter were not driven to crime either by agrarian discontent, by the severity of the forest laws, or "because they "were deprived of all means of honest livelihood." We were glad to notice that our contemporary yesterday acknowledged the position so far, by copying the confession in question from our columns into his own. The date of the document was unfortunately in the first instance left out by mistake. We now give it as the 22nd of May—that is, a few days subsequent to the prisoners' capture. The *Times of India*, reviewing the gist of the confession, remarks :—"How anyone able to judge "of the real bearing of the facts can take "this narrative to be the missing link of the "chain of evidence needed before the existence "of a great political conspiracy for the over-"throw of the Government, and that the "dacoities and the two incendiary fires of "Poona were the consequences of that conspiracy, "we confess we are unable to understand."

We regret to say that we have not only to charge the local *Times* with suppressing the truth in this matter, but also with what appears to be a deliberate attempt to misrepresent the question at issue, so as to hold it up to unfair ridicule We have already had occasion to point out that this "great political conspiracy "for the overthrow of Government," originated solely in the columns of our contemporary, and on a former occasion carefully narrowed the question down to its proper issue—that the Deccan dacoities certainly, and the Poona fires probably,—were the work of an on the whole insignificant clique of discontented and seditious Maratha Brahmins who, as Dr. Wilson said of them, are "endeavour-"ing to promote a spirit of discontent among the people," and whose objects, as Sir Richard Temple telegraphed to the Secretary of State, were "to annoy Government." Anyone who may read the confessions in question and yet fail to see that the true significance of the movement is as above indicated, must, we think, possess a mind as obtuse as that of the writer, who, on a former occasion, while discrediting every single detail of the story told by the convicted Poona incendiaries, yet proceeded, nevertheless, to "sacrept the confessions of the men as sub-"stantially correct."

What do the statements made by the dacoits tell us ? That the four Brahmins who accompanied Dowlutrao's gang were in the habit of constantly visiting Poona all the time that the dacoities were going on. Now, can it for a moment be supposed that these men, when they so visited Poona, had no other accomplices there ; and is it not certain that they went to confer with those confederates and instigators who exactly at the same time got up the fires—not improbably the same men who, we were told, were in the habit of meeting to "hear speeches and to practise "the sword exercise."? How many of them are in the city we do not yet know, nor is it possible to say to what extent, or how far up—socially speaking—the movement extends. But one thing is very certain, that Brahmins got up the dacoits, and that Brahmins set fire to the palaces ; while, besides those of that class actually under arrest—some half dozen we believe—the authorities have positive information of nearly a dozen more who are still at large : that is to say, of men actually known to be implicated. How many more there may be behind those worthies it is as yet impossible to say. Surely, with these facts before us, we are justified in saying that the Maratha Brahmin community of Poona must rest under a cloud, and must, as a class, continue to submit to the stigma of suspicion until this whole movement is fully exposed, and until the nest of intrigue that is in their midst is unearthed. That is the object we have all throughout this controversy had in view. We do not wish to believe that the whole of the Poona Brahmins are implicated. There are doubtless many good men amongst them, loyal to the British Government, which has lifted them out of the slough of ignorance in which it found them ; but still no one who knows the workings of native society can for a moment believe that, if the leading Brahmins of Poona really set themselves to work, they can not in a day produce, or set the authorities on the track of the whole vile combination that exists among them. We know that at first, when the incendiaries were in prison, a deputation of Brahmins waited on the Poona Collector and offered him their services for the purpose of detection—a task which, as Mr. Moore told them, they were in a better position to perform than anyone else. Yet, what have they done ? Beyond a deal of talk, addresses, and so forth, have they afforded the authorities the slightest assistance or given any information whatever leading to the detection of the scoundrels who must be in their midst—those scoundrels who Wassudew and his friends used so often to visit, and who, we believe, instigated the fires ? We understand not ; they have done nothing, nor are they likely to do anything so long as they can find English journals to misrepresent the facts, to conceal the truth, and so to mislead public opinion. It is, in short, not to their interest that it should appear that the effect of all the spouting, carping, and criticism against British rule in India of the past has been to raise up a generation of men who do something more than talk or write. There is no use concealing the truth about this matter. To do so would only be to encourage the foolish men, who have already embarked on a criminal course, to continue in their evil ways ; and we think the public weal demands that it should be clearly known—to quote Sir Richard Temple—that the British in India "are, as a Government and a class, "vigilantly wide awake towards all manifesta-"tions of a troublous or unpleasant character:" that it should be known, in short, that Government are thoroughly well aware and cognizant of the fact that, in the ancient Maratha capital, their exists an evil-disposed class who will in future be most carefully watched. If the object of the recent crimes and disturbances was to discredit Government, the result, at all events, has been to discredit the class in question, who are the real losers by the recent events.

IT is stated that Generals Sir Sam. Browne, Stewart, Maude, Roberts, and Lumsden, all well known members of the Simla Mutual Adulation Society, of which His Excellency the Viceroy is President, have been recommended for the order of Knight Commanders of the Bath. Generals Browne and Roberts we know commanded at two British victories which, however insignificant in themselves, were still victories, so that we may allow them their K. C. B.'s as being in accordance with the custom of the service. But what have the-rails Stewart and Biddulph done to deserve decoration, beyond slaying some 30,000 of their own camels ? The manner in which despatches are now-a-days indited, and officers mutually mentioned on the most trifling occasions, is simply disgusting and unworthy of the service. Why, in the Afghan despatches recently come to hand, there are some two columns of matter, made up of a despatch by General Palliser, in which that officer describes an insignificant skirmish in which one hundred and thirty troopers of his reconnoitring parties were engaged and at which he was present. Our casualties were two or three men and a few horses slightly hurt. Matters are coming to a pretty pass when in lack of men horses are included in the butchers' bill. In this despatch every single officer present is mentioned down to the members of the General's own staff, including Captain Bishop, "who was "unavoidably absent." Nobody doubts that our officers and men are capable of fighting well when there is fighting to do, but this unseemly and greedy grasping at rewards and emoluments whenever a shot half a mile off is fired, lowers the dignity of the service and degrades it in the eyes of outsiders.

WE regret to notice from a telegram to a Contemporary that Colonel Nicholetts, the well known commander of that splendid regiment the 29th B. N. I., or 2nd Baluchis, has died of cholera at Kokerau, near Kandahar. Colonel Nicholetts was one of the most popular officers and best soldiers

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE BONAPARTISTS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Advices from Paris state that the Bonapartist party have accepted Prince Napoleon as the head of the Bonapartist family.

THE LATE LORD LAWRENCE.

Subscriptions are appealed for for the purpose of erecting a statue to the late Lord Lawrence.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JULY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed depressed. Surplus dull.

Fair Dholleras.....	5¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	77½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	97½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	118½
Bar Silver.....	51 11-16

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 20.

CANNANORE, 4-20 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. W. KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 4; thermometer 82·5; barometer 29·780. Fall of rain 23 cents.

MANGALORE, (20th) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SE. SW. Fall of rain 70 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-15 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 85; barometer 29·76.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.S.W.; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 21 cents.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·11 to ½	,,

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. Ins.	Fort. Cts.	Ins.	Byculla. Cts.
Total previously registered	24	55	29	15	30	18
20 Sunday	0	0	.....	.....
21 Monday	.....		0	0	0	0
Total	24	55	29	15	30	18
Fall up to 21st July 1878	50	89	55	46	55	44

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE was again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, when Mr. Kursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Chairman of Directors of the New Fleming Company, was further examined at considerable length. The principal new points in his examination-in-chief were that at the time the New Fleming Company was formed and Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were appointed bankers, he (Mr. Cama) was indebted to that firm to the extent of Rs. 28,000, and the 1½ share he held in the Company was mortgaged, along with other shares in other Companies, to the prisoner's father, Kessowjee Naik. He did not inquire about matters connected with the Company because he had confidence in the prisoner and always acted on what he told him, and he believed the other directors did the same. In cross-examination by Mr. Gill, the chief items elicited were—that the witness had always found the prisoner an honourable, upright, and truthful man, and his firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. up to December last was always considered one of great credit; that Kessowjee Naik went voluntarily to the Bank of Bombay and informed the Bank authorities that the statement of the affairs of the Company supplied to them during the negociation of the one lakh loan in December last was incorrect; and that he (the witness) had not ascertained from an examination of the books if the Company was credited with interest on the moneys held by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. In re-examination, Mr. Cama said the New Fleming Company was never indebted to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. for money advanced; and that it never occurred to him, when the appointment of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. as bankers to the Company was proposed, that it was inadvisable to appoint a firm already indebted to the Company to that office. The other witnesses examined yesterday were Sakalchund Nagardass, another of the directors, who said no authority was ever given by him, or by his co-directors in his presence, to the prisoner to devote any of the proceeds of the sale or mortgage of the unallotted shares, or of the two lakhs or one lakh loans, to the purposes of his own firm, and that the prisoner never reported to the directors that he had so devoted any portion of such proceeds; and a Parsi transfer clerk, who spoke to the un allotted shares being filled up in the name of the prisoner between the 30th October and 11th November, and to the transfer of a large number of the same shares in small lots to various other persons between the 8th November and the 23rd December, 1878. The case will be continued on Wednesday.

A BLUNDER has been committed by somebody in the form of the summons taken out by the Municipal Corporation at the Small Causes Court against the administrators and assigns of the irrepressible Fakir who had unwarrantedly built a tomb, a mosque, and a reservoir at the Victoria Gardens. The suit was filed under section 25 of the Act, as against strangers who had wrongfully held and occupied the ground, whereas it should have been brought under section 91, which applies to the case of a tenant or one holding permissive occupation. The consequence has been that, when the case was called on yesterday before Mr. Spencer, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, the solicitor for the Corporation had to apply for an amendment of the summons, which was allowed. The defendant's counsel said he was not prepared to go on with what would be a new case under the amended summons; the Corporation were ordered to pay the defendant's costs of the day; and the case was further postponed until the 11th prox. On the occasion when the last postponement was granted, a hope was expressed of an amicable settlement being come to; but that hope appears to have proved delusive.

As showing what effect education sometimes has on certain classes of our native fellow subjects, the following extract taken from a letter addressed to the *Bombay Review* is suggestive. The ruling class in India, the writer says, "will take warning from neither friend nor foe, and in pursuance of a pure policy of vanity and bombast, such humbug and brummagem philanthropy, they suicidally persist in worrying the people by an interference with their ancient rights, customs, privileges, and liberties to an extent no Mogal Emperor ever attempted. They harass and *murder* them by an ever increasing taxation; they saddle them with a police-system of Austrian corruption and tyranny; they irritate them by Arms Acts and Press Acts and Licence and Abkari Acts and all other of black Acts. They destroy their manufactures and take the bread from their mouths by the want of protective laws, in order to facilitate Birmingham and Manchester; they oppress and bully them by regulations, laws, inquisitorious, and class distinctions of every kind, and all the while they are welding them into a homogeneous and hostile nation by the steady but obnoxious pressure of civilisation and centralisation. The result is, of course, a monster that can only be pinned down by bayonets. *Voilatout.*" If our weekly contemporary has not allowed sedition to get into his columns, the above is at least something very like it.

MR. HENRY, C.S., will act as Private Secretary to Sir Steuart Bayley, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE future Maharani of Baroda is a niece of the present Princess of Tanjore, who, the other day, held a grand darbar at her palace in honour of the Queen's birthday, and whose display of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown has not been passed over without some recognition. The arrangements for the marriage ceremony will be carried out with great pomp. One of the Princesses of the house of Baroda is to be married in December next, so that the territories of the Gaikwar will be *en fête* for, at least, two months. Meanwhile, the ex-Gaikwar of Baroda, Mulhar Rao, continues to reside in Madras in strict retirement.

FROM correspondence which has been published, our troops seem to have contracted a cordial detestation against Baluchistan and the Baluchis. What between heat, and disease, and dust, and flies—whose most appropriate god is Beelzebub—and stray fiends in the form of Jacobs and ghazis, our soldiers have been enduring all the discomforts of a purgatory, with nothing of their prospective rewards. Hence, every rumour of a return of troops to India, or in connection with the annual reliefs, is anxiously discussed in every camp along the Bolan route to Kandahar. The fact that the Headquarters mess at Kandahar is selling off its liquor, and advertising its stores in "The Kandahar News," is accepted as a sign that the march back from that station will begin in about six or seven weeks hence; so also is the reported despatch to the rear of ordnance and other stores not required at the front.

MR. VERNEY, of the Indian Electric Light Company, proceeded to Bangalore the other day with the object of introducing the light into that town, and, if possible, in Mysore. Why does not the enlightened Maharaja of Jeypur introduce the electric light into his territory?

SOME of the Rajas of Madras, it seems, are heavily in debt. Of the Raja of Puducottah's debt of 7½ lakhs, 4 lakhs and odd have been paid off, and it is believed that the account will soon be closed by the sale of certain valuable jewels belonging to the Raja. A survey and settlement are contemplated in Puducottah. The Raja of Banganapali, another Madras Chief, had a loan of three lakhs to enable him to pay his principal creditors. The settlement with the creditors is being effected through the Collector.

WONDERFUL stories, which the Burmese generally believe, are told about King Theebaw. One night a Nat (a celestial being) presented a Pongyee (Buddhist priest) in a dream with a spear for the King, which renders his Majesty invincible. One day King Theebaw worshipped at the renowned Shway Dagon pagoda in Rangoon. It is true no one saw him do so, for he has the power of making himself invisible! Theebaw says his murders were not because of his enmity towards the victims, but because the peace and prosperity of the country required that all his rivals should be put out of the way. The King, his bad, revengeful wife, (the other one is said to be good), his mother-in-law, and his own mother, are believed to be mainly responsible for the recent massacres at the Palace.

THE latest official telegrams from the seat of war in Achin, as given in the *Straits Times*, announce the fall of Gleieng, the principal stronghold of the unsubdued portion of Achin, and the residence of Pasglima Polim, on the 9th of June. Twenty-five cannon were taken, and the Dutch losses amounted only to six privates slightly wounded. The column afterwards marched back to Indrapuria, during which movement, though fired upon, it suffered no loss. On this return march more villages were laid waste, and many freshly made graves were found, showing that the enemy had suffered heavy loss. On the 13th June, the village where Tuku Chihik, the treacherous headman, had resided, was laid waste, the troops meeting with little resistance and suffering no loss. On the 14th June, news came that on a single day a thousand fugitives had returned to the VII Mukims. The weather was favourable, and the state of health satisfactory.

RAIN fell at Sholapur for an hour on Saturday last.

A TELEGRAM from Peshawur states that cholera has entirely disappeared from that station.

MIRZA BAYA, second son of the Nawab of Loharoo, is undergoing a course of study with a view to examination for an Extra Assistant Commissionership. Though only about twenty or twenty-one years of age, the Mirza is said to be fairly well versed in English, Arabic, and Persian—in which language the Nawab himself has the reputation of being a copious versifier.

LATEST despatches from Quetta state that cholera has well-nigh disappeared from the locality. The native troops and camp-followers suffered very severely; but it seems that only two or three officers have been attacked by the disease. The total number of deaths is stated to be four hundred and fifty—including, however, as we presume, the mortality among the town population.

THE High Court has dismissed the appeal of Dhondee bin Manaji against the decision of the District Judge of Thana. The prisoner Dhondee is the policeman who beat the poor railway employé with the butt end of his gun and broke three of his ribs. The evidence of Dr. Gairdner, the railway doctor, and of Mr. Legge was very clear in this case, and we hope that the decision of the High Court will have the desired effect of preventing the recurrence of such cases.

THE Parsis of Gandevi are exhibiting, says a correspondent of a native paper, great passion for agriculture. Many have given up their old callings and have taken up lands near Gandevi for conducting agricultural pursuits on an extensive scale. This passion seems to have increased since the visit to Navsari of Sir Richard Temple and his advice to follow this profession.

CHOLERA has broken out at Kabul. Two Afghans of distinction have fallen victims to the disease. The heir-apparent has been removed from the locality of the outbreak.

THE carrier-pigeon service is now in full operation in France, and has been placed under the direction of the head of aerial communication. The number of birds fed by the Government is 6,000. The pigeons are located in Paris and twelve other large fortified towns. A number of soldiers and officers have been taught the art of pigeon breeding, and carriers are constantly sent from place to place. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Minister of Agriculture have, remarks *Nature*, established prizes for pigeon races.

AN action has been commenced by the Duke of Hamilton against Mr. Henry Padwick, of London, which involves important issues. It is stated that in the record there are allegations against Mr. Padwick, who for a series of years acted as "chamberlain" to the Duke, that during the period of his office the debts had increased from £300,000 to £1,500,000. By what process this vast increase on an already enormous amount of indebtedness has been brought about is not stated.

THE Poona Rifle Meeting has been sanctioned by Government; details from each regiment and battery will be sent to Poona to take part in the Rifle Meeting in September next. Colonel Gillespie is to be Superintendent of the Meeting, and a great success is anticipated. H. E. the Viceroy has, for the first time, contributed a handsome cup, valued at Rs. 200, to be competed for on that occasion.

COLONEL J. P. COX, R. E., attached to the Local Government Board, Whitehall, has been appointed Military Secretary to General Warre, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

THE death is reported in a Calcutta paper of "the great indigo planter and zemindar of Eastern Bengal," Mr. J. P. Wise.

BOTH postage and telegrams in connection with the Post Office will most likely soon become cheaper than at present in London, as the Postal authorities are said to be contemplating the establishment of telegrams at six penny rate within the London radius, to be extended to the country in time; a half-penny postal rate for London and the suburbs, and an arrangement whereby invoices and all written or printed matter not in the actual form of a letter may be sent throughout the Kingdom, in specially prepared envelopes, at the cost of a half-penny.

IT is proposed to make the value payable parcels system applicable to goods transmitted by railway, through the agency of the local postmasters, consignors who wish to avail themselves of the system making over the goods receipt to the postmaster, who will transmit the same to the Post Office at the station of delivery, where it will be handed over to the consignee on payment of the declared value of the goods consigned, and the consignee obtaining delivery of the goods from the railway station on production of the goods receipt.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For the week ending July 16.

BENARES.—Rainfall during week, Benares thirty-two tenths, Chandauli forty-four, and Gangapur fifty-seven.

Allahabad, 15th July.—Average of week forty-two tenths. Since 1st June one hundred and thirty-six tenths. General complaints of excessive rain rotting seed and preventing sowings.

Jhansi, 17th July.—Fourteen tenths rain.

Agra, 15th July.—Average rain during week seven tenths.

Meerut, 16th July.—Good rain, general. Meerut thirty-one tenths.

Bareilly, 16th July.—Average rainfall of week seventy tenths; a break much wanted.

Kumaun, 14th July.—Heavy rain during week Sunshine wanted.

Lucknow, 16th July—Rainfall one hundred and four tenths: two days' break.

Sitapur, 16th July.—Sixty-one tenths rain.

Fyzabad, 16th July.—One hundred and thirteen tenths rain in week. Sowings and ploughings interrupted by constant rain.

Partabgharh, 14th July.—Rainfall at sudder, twenty-nine-tenths, fifty-four at Patti, and 68 at Kunda.

Grimault and Co.'s Guarana owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilks, of the Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that the *Guarana* acts "like a charm." Guarana powders are a certain remedy for the *sick Headache.*—*The Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a game to-morrow evening at the Cooperage ground. Kick off 5-30 sharp.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 12th July, was 51 feet and 7 tenths; total rainfall up to date 29 inches and 5 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet and 8 tenths; total rainfall up to date 43 inches and 85 cents.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—Ittoo Appa, a goldsmith, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Ismail Essub, a notorious character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a gold head ornament valued Rs. 6, belonging to Fatma, girl. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Babun Pandoo, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, for criminal breach of trust in respect of a blanket, valued Rs. 2, the property of Budoo Khandajee.

THEFT.—A Hindu labourer, named Rama Rowjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing from a dwelling house gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 121. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FROM Poona we learn that two deaths from typhoid fever occurred within twenty-four hours of each other at the close of last week. A son of the station master died at the railway station, and the only daughter of Mr. Jones died at the Finance Office.

ASSAULT.—Ismail Jumal and Abram Noor Mahomed were both yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. W. Webb of assaulting Abdool Ahmed. The former was fined Rs. 30, or in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace, and the latter was fined Rs 20, with the alternative of one month's similar imprisonment.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICEMAN.—Two Mahomedans, named Saduk Hussain Ahmed and Shaik Mahomed Hussain, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of giving false information to a police officer. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 150, or in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 200, or in default, two months' similar imprisonment.

A LIBERAL RAJA.—We hear that the Raja of Pachete has sent through Raja Rajendranaryan Deb Bahadur, the sum of Rs. 2,000 to C. H. Tawney, Esq., M.A., the Registrar of the Calcutta University, for the presentation of an annual gold medal to the most successful candidate in English at the entrance examination. Another sum of Rs. 1,000 has been sent by the Raja of Pachete to Raja Rajendranaryan Deb Bahadoor for the erection of the proposed new Hindu hostel building.

BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY.—Besides the bridge in the Bulandshahr district, another and a still larger one, over the same Dadya Nadi, in the Aligarh district, has, we learn, been completely swept away by the late flood. The Executive Engineer in whose charge both these bridges were has certainly been singularly unfortunate. The railway bridge which spans the stream between the two has escaped uninjured, from which it would seem that there must be some difference, either in the mode of construction or in the character of the work, to account for the different fortunes of the two departments.—*Pioneer.*

THE ENCROACHMENT IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, the case of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay *vs.* Syed Emamoodin Rafai and others was called on before Mr. Spencer, Chief Judge. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Orr, Orford and Boevey, solicitors to the Corporation, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the defendants.

Mr. Crawford said it was a suit in the nature of an ejectment suit in which the plaintiffs claimed to be put in possession of certain ground and premises forming part of the Victoria and Prince of Wales Park and containing about 1,304 square yards, which were wrongfully held and occupied by the defendants notwithstanding that they had been warned to vacate and deliver up possession of the premises. The value had been put down at Rs. 1,000 for the purposes of the suit. The annual value was very small; the highest fee had been paid; and the learned gentleman said he wished to proceed under section 91 of the Act.

The judge said the fees had been paid under section 25. If Mr. Crawford wished to go on under section 91, his Honor could amend the summons for him.

Mr. Crawford asked for an amendment of the summons.

Mr. Budroodin objected to an amendment, as it would materially alter the aspect of the case. It would be a fresh case to be set by the plaintiffs. He could not imagine that the summons had not been taken out until after mature consideration—especially the mature consideration which the matter had received at the hands of the Corporation.

Mr. Crawford said he paid rather too much to be on the safe side, and he did not think the proposed amendment would take the defendants by surprise in any way.

Mr. Budroodin said that, under the summons as it stood, the evidence he intended to call would throw the plaintiffs out of court altogether.

The judge said Mr. Crawford now wanted to set up the relation of landlord and tenant.

Mr. Budroodin.—The idea of tenancy did not occur to the gentlemen who drew up the summons at any rate.

Mr. Crawford.—It has been present to our minds all along. I ask your Honor to amend the summons.

The amendment was ordered to be made.

Mr. Budroodin said he was not prepared to meet the new case. There was his witness, Mr. Morris (civil engineer,) who would have put the plaintiffs out of court in two minutes. The present form of the summons did not seem to be the result of an accident.

The words relating to tenancy had been deliberately struck out in the summons, probably because the plaintiffs thought they could not prove the tenancy. It was a different case when they set up an agreement and a tenancy.

The judge said they alleged permissive occupation.

Mr. Crawford.—It is a case of permissive occupation. The case was then postponed until Monday the 11 prox., the plaintiffs to pay the defendants' costs of the day, Rs. 34.

A FRAUDULENT CLAIM REJECTED.

At the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent gave judgment in a suit brought by Domingo Fernandes against Hajee Haroon Mahomed, and in two other suits between the same parties. The Advocate General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Gill and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crakgie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendant.

It appears from the plaint that, on the 30th November, 1878, the plaintiff executed to the defendant a promissory note payable on demand for Rs. 1,000, and received from defendant a cheque for Rs. 800 on the Bank of Bombay drawn by Nursey Kessowjee and Co., in favour of the defendant. Rs. 200 were deducted for interest at 18 per cent. per annum for one year and commission at 2 per cent. from the principal. The note was made payable on demand at the defendant's request, he said it would save him stamp duty; but it was agreed that the plaintiff was not bound to pay it before the expiration of the year. Defendant subsequently offered to advance to plaintiff Rs. 500 to make certain repairs to a small house situated in the compound of the latter's bungalow at Mandeo, in which house defendant expressed a wish to live. It was accordingly agreed that plaintiff should give a receipt for Rs. 1,590, being the sum of Rs. 500 offered for the repairs and the Rs. 1,000 advanced in November, 1878. Defendant agreed to pay rent for the small house, the amount, when fixed, to be kept by the defendant against the interest accruing due upon the advance. On the 30th January, 1879, the plaintiff, at the dictation of the defendant, wrote out the application for the loan and also a reply to it. Defendant signed the reply and left, promising to bring the Rs. 500 and the note for Rs. 1,000 the next morning. He, however, returned in a short time and asked plaintiff to write out a receipt on the back of the application, and give him the title deeds of his bungalow as security for the loans. Plaintiff, having full confidence in defendant, did so, making at the same time a memo on the reply that Rs. 500 were due. Defendant did not set up to his promise, but put off payment of the Rs. 500 on various excuses until the 11th February, 1879, on which day plaintiff received a registered letter from him demanding immediate payment of the Rs. 1,000. Three days later plaintiff laid an information before a magistrate, charging defendant with cheating, but the charge was afterwards dismissed as being matter for a civil suit. Plaintiff's solicitors wrote a letter to the defendant tendering payment of Rs. 1,000, but the latter refused to receive the amount. By an order of the court the defendant was restrained from disposing of the promissory note or the receipt. Defendant brought a suit against the plaintiff to recover Rs. 1,500; and the suits were heard together. Looking to the whole case and the plaintiff's conduct immediately after the demand made on him, his Lordship thought that Rs. 1,500 were not paid by defendant, to whose testimony to the contrary his Lordship attached no importance. The issues in the case were found for the plaintiff. The Rs. 1,000 paid into court by the plaintiff were to be paid to the defendant, and the promissory note was to be cancelled, and the title deeds to be given back to the plaintiff. Defendant was to pay the costs of the suit and of the injunction.

MR. GLADSTONE ON PARTY JOURNALISM.—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. for Greenwich, writing to the proprietors of a new Liberal paper published at Deptford, says:—"I congratulate you, and I congratulate the borough, on the establishment of your journal. It has the air and promise of efficiency. It will never, I hope, through cowardice or affectation, be ashamed of the character of a party paper. Party papers, so far as I see, are generally speaking, the most upright papers and the most respected by their opponents, and there never was time in our history when Liberal party papers had before them a more noble and patriotic work than that which has now to be performed. I therefore hope your design may prosper, and that its results may be locally felt."

BY administering *Dusart's Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime* to wet nurses whose altered milk had occasioned *serious and green diarrhœa* to their sucklings, we have witnessed the disappearance of that disease and the complete recovery of the little patients.—Dolbeau and Paquet, Medical Doctors of Paris Hospital.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE was again brought up on remand before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court yesterday.

The Advocate General (Mr. Marriott) and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the defence.

Mr. K. N. Cama's examination by the Advocate General was resumed as follows:—On the 6th August, 1878, I was indebted to Nursey Kessowjee and Co., to the extent of about Rs. 28,000. There was an old debt due by me to the firm of Rs. 40,000, and after deducting commission due to me from the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, there remained a balance of Rs. 28,000. At page 537 of the firm's Cash Book for 1934, under date 6th August, 1878, there is an entry showing my indebtedness to the extent of Rs. 28,000. The Rs. 40,000 were borrowed about a year and a half before the 5th August last, I believe, but I am not quite sure. I was obliged to hold shares in the New Fleming Company as qualification for a directorship. I cannot say for certain how many shares I held. My shares were not supplied me by Kessowjee Naik. He did not supply the purchase money for the shares; neither did Nursey Kessowjee and Co. supply it. I had 1½ share in the New Fleming Company, which with other shares in other companies, had been mortgaged to Kessowjee Naik. All the shares were mortgaged for Rs. 25,396-5-6. There is a transfer entry in the firm's journal stating that on the 2nd *Shravan sudh* 1934 that mortgage debt was transferred to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. I do not know of that except from the entry. I was Chairman of the Directors of the old Fleming Company, which was wound up because the expenses exceeded the capital. The rupidies were increased, and a debt was incurred in that way which necessitated the new Company being formed. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were indebted to the old Company when it was wound up; I cannot say to what extent. As Chairman of the Directors, I saw the accounts drawn up at the time, but I do not remember now. Nursey (the prisoner) kept the accounts, and has them now. No account was opened in the name of the New Fleming Company with the Bank of Bombay as bankers. I do not remember that any account was opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the New Fleming Company had an account with the Bank of Bombay. That account may have been transferred to the new Company when the old Company was wound up; I cannot say for certain. All the money transactions were managed by the prisoner, who used to attend to the business of the Company. I do not know that there was a balance of Rs. 50,000 to the credit of the old Fleming Company when it was wound up. I do not know whether that sum or any other sum was transferred to the credit of the new Company. I do not know if he old Company had an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or with the National Bank. Knowing that the old Company had an account with the Bank of Bombay, and being aware of the 16th para. of the agreement, the directors passed the resolution of the 6th August, 1878, appointing Nursey Kessowjee and Co. bankers to the new Company because they had been bankers to the Royal Mills and to the old Fleming Company. No one spoke to me before the meeting about appointing them, and no discussion took place about it at the meeting. I do not remember who proposed and seconded the resolution. Sometimes at meetings, resolutions were proposed and seconded, but mostly they were passed unanimously. It was not the custom to pass the items mentioned in the agenda without discussion. The agenda papers, which were prepared by the Secretary, were not circulated before the meetings. We saw them for the first time when we met. I did not propose the resolution appointing Nursey Kessowjee and Co. bankers to the new Company. I was present at the meeting of the shareholders being held. I do not remember if the shareholders were ever informed that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were appointed bankers of the new Company. I have no knowledge of any circular being issued to the shareholders. When the prisoner informed me, before taking up Dr. Sidney Smith's loan of two lakhs, that money was wanted for the purposes of the Company, I did not make inquiries for myself as to whether that was the case, because I never disbelieved Nursey,—I had confidence in him. At a meeting of the 12th December, 1878, that a loan was required from the Bank of Bombay for the purposes of the Company, I did not make any inquiry to find out if it was required. I believe no such inquiries were made by Sakalchund Nagardas or Walchary Pujhuny, the other directors present. We relied on the prisoner's statements and acted on what he told us. I do not know whether there was any special Loan Book, showing what loans had been taken up and when they would fall due. As Chairman of Directors, I received two gold mohurs for every meeting. I can't say whether there was a loan book, because the business was managed by the prisoner; I did not attend to the business of the Company the whole of the year. The Books were kept by the prisoner and by his men. The minutes (now shown me) of the Directors' meeting of the 6th January, 1879, state that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were indebted to the Company to the extent of Rs. 11,65,339. I believe that is correct. The statement furnished to the Bank of Bombay on the 11th December does not show that amount as being due from Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to the New Fleming Company. That debt ought certainly to have appeared in the correct statement of the affairs of the Company. The statement is also incorrect in respect of crediting the unallotted shares to the Company. I know now that at that time the 787 unallotted shares had been mortgaged and sold. I believe that on the 12th December, 1878, the Company was indebted to merchants and others for cotton purchased. If there was any such debt it must have been very small. I have not ascertained if the item in the statement supplied to the Bank of Bombay, respecting that of "approximate stock of raw cotton," is correct. In the early part of January, 1879, I did not make up an inventory of the quantity of cotton and stores on the Company's premises on the 25th December, 1878. I do not remember ordering anyone else to make such an inventory. Nursey's son, Bejojee, and some other men, made up the statement which was furnished to the Bank of Bombay. The minutes (now shown me) of a meeting of the directors held on the 26th December, 1878, state that "owing to recent current rumours as to the position of the Company" it resolved that for the time being the affairs of the Company be under the immediate supervision and control of the directors. The directors took over control of the Company from the evening of the 26th December. We afterwards caused an inventory of the stock to be made. That inventory was taken away by the liquidators along with the other papers and books. In the journal of the Company, there is an entry (now shown me) of 547 shares mortgaged for Rs. 1,44,000. I do not know when that entry was made. I added my initials to the entry on the 27th December, 1878. On that day the accounts written up by the prisoner came into my charge, and I initialled the last entry in the book.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I was a director of the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company in 1878. I do not remember who was Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of that Company. Nursey Kessowjee and Co., I believe, were bankers to the Royal Company, but I cannot say for certain. The Royal Company was merged into the Fleming Company, I think in 1877. The affairs of the Royal were wound up last year. I was a director of the Fleming Company. The firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were bankers to that Company. I cannot say if on the same terms as they were afterwards to the New Fleming Company. Nursey Kessowjee was Secretary and Treasurer of the old Fleming Company. The shareholders of the old Company formed the New Fleming Company. It appears from the minutes of the 6th August, 1878, that a circular was sent out convening the meeting and that "the proceedings of the promoters" were read. I do not remember those "proceedings of the promoters" were. I believe they are written in the Minute Book on the page preceding the minutes of the meeting of the 6th August. From the notes of the proceedings" it appears that the Memorandum and Articles of Association were read. I do not remember whether the bankers, solicitors, and other officers of the new Company had been nominated by the promoters before the meeting of the directors of the 6th August. The same officers were elected. The reason why no notice of the appointment of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. as bankers to the new Fleming Company was because they had been nominated by the promoters. Nursey Kessowjee was Secretary and Treasurer of the Mazagon and the Free Land Reclamation Companies and also of three other mill companies. The New Fleming Company took over the debts of the old Fleming Company, which amounted to more than two or three lakhs. I can't say if they were more than five lakhs. When the new Company was formed, I believe the mills were working at a profit. I do not know that the old Company was making a loss every week. I know that Nursey Kessowjee, as Secretary and Treasurer, had to find the money to pay off the debts of the old Fleming Company. I cannot say for certain if the debts of the old Company are paid off; I can't say anything about them. It was from the account (also shown me) of the Royal Spinning Company for 1870, that Nursey Kessowjee was Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of that Company in that year, when I was Chairman of the Board of Directors. In all my intercourse with Kessowjee for the last nine years, I have found him an upright, and honorable, and truthful man. And up to the failure in December last the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was always considered one of great credit. The first Statement of Accounts sent to the Bank of Bombay was corrected by a few days after it was sent in. Kessowjee Naik and the prisoner went to see the Bank authorities, and afterwards a letter was written by the Bank, and then a corrected statement was sent in. The letter now shown me is the letter by the Bank on that occasion. (Letter put in, addressed to the directors of the New Fleming S. and W. Company, and stating "I am informed by Kessowjee Naik that the statement of the mill's position, for the accuracy of which you vouched on the 15th inst., is incorrect, and I request you to be good enough to furnish me at your earliest convenience with the true statement.") On receipt of that, we sent in the amended statement. Kessowjee Naik went voluntarily and told the Bank authorities that the statement was incorrect. I do not recollect the prisoner explaining to the directors how the first statement came to be incorrect. I remember he told me personally that there was a mistake in the first statement. To carry on the four mills, a floating balance of ten or twelve lakhs of rupees was required to be retained in hand. If the mills did not make any profits, that sum had to be provided by the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent. In the case of the New Fleming Company, four lakhs were expended beyond the capital which were provided by loans, these four lakhs were spent in the purchase of machinery. Other six lakhs had also to be provided by loan, which were required for the working of the mills. As the loans became due, it was necessary to borrow again to pay them off. The interest charged on the loans was 12 annas per cent. per month; and the Company paid on moneys due by it to the firm 8 annas per cent. per month. I did not ascertain by an examination of Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s books if interest had been allowed to the Company by the firm on the accounts. I do not know if in the mill books the mill is credited and the firm debited with interest on the cash balances. I have not seen the books, but it must be so.

Re-examined.—I can't say without seeing the account whether the mill made a profit during the few months it was working. I used to see the monthly statements produced at the directors' meetings. Sometimes there was a profit and sometimes a loss. I believe on the whole there was a profit. When I said that six lakhs were required for the working of the mill, I did not mean that that sum had always to be kept in hand. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were appointed bankers to the Company by the directors. By saying that they were nominated bankers by the shareholders of the old Company, they meant that they were bankers to the old Company, and so the directors appointed them bankers to the new Company. The shareholders of the old Company formed the New Fleming Company. It appears from the minutes of the 6th August, 1878, that a circular was sent out convening the meeting and that "the proceedings of the promoters" were read. I do not remember those "proceedings of the promoters" were. I believe they are written in the Minute Book on the page preceding the minutes of the meeting of the 6th August. From the notes of the proceedings" it appears that the Memorandum and Articles of Association were read. I do not remember whether the bankers, solicitors, and other officers of the new Company had been nominated by the promoters before the meeting of the directors of the 6th August. The same officers were elected. The reason why no notice of the appointment of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. as bankers to the new Fleming Company was because they had been nominated by the promoters. Nursey Kessowjee was Secretary and Treasurer of the Mazagon and the Free Land Reclamation Companies and also of three other mill companies. The New Fleming Company took over the debts of the old Fleming Company, which amounted to more than two or three lakhs. I can't say if they were more than five lakhs. When the new Company was formed, I believe the mills were working at a profit. I do not know that the old Company was making a loss every week. I know that Nursey Kessowjee, as Secretary and Treasurer, had to find the money to pay off the debts of the old Fleming Company. I cannot say for certain if the debts of the old Company are paid off; I can't say anything about them. It was from the account (also shown me) of the Royal Spinning Company for 1870, that Nursey Kessowjee was Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of that Company in that year, when I was Chairman of the Board of Directors. In all my intercourse with Kessowjee for the last nine years, I have found him an upright, and honorable, and truthful man. And up to the failure in December last the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was always considered one of great credit. The first Statement of Accounts sent to the Bank of Bombay was corrected by a few days after it was sent in. Kessowjee Naik and the prisoner went to see the Bank authorities, and afterwards a letter was written by the Bank, and then a corrected statement was sent in. The letter now shown me is the letter by the Bank on that occasion. (Letter put in, addressed to the directors of the New Fleming S. and W. Company, and stating "I am informed by Kessowjee Naik that the statement of the mill's position, for the accuracy of which you vouched on the 15th inst., is incorrect, and I request you to be good enough to furnish me at your earliest convenience with the true statement.") On receipt of that, we sent in the amended statement. Kessowjee Naik went voluntarily and told the Bank authorities that the statement was incorrect. I do not recollect the prisoner explaining to the directors how the first statement came to be incorrect. I remember he told me personally that there was a mistake in the first statement. To carry on the four mills, a floating balance of ten or twelve lakhs of rupees was required to be retained in hand. If the mills did not make any profits, that sum had to be provided by the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent. In the case of the New Fleming Company, four lakhs were expended beyond the capital which were provided by loans, these four lakhs were spent in the purchase of machinery. Other six lakhs had also to be provided by loan, which were required for the working of the mills. As the loans became due, it was necessary to borrow again to pay them off. The interest charged on the loans was 12 annas per cent. per month; and the Company paid on moneys due by it to the firm 8 annas per cent. per month. I did not ascertain by an examination of Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s books if interest had been allowed

provide, their own horses and arms, and to be under the command of their own chiefs, but to be paid by the Shah, and to be employed in any part of Persia where their services might be required. On their side, the Persian Government recognised the Merv Turkmans as Persian subjects, promising protection and favourable treatment; they agreed to defray the expenses of the hostages sent to Meshed, at an estimated cost of about six thousand tomans, or two thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven pounds sterling, a year; they undertook to pay the horsemen furnished by the tribe on service in Persia at the same rate as that allowed by the Government to the Khorassan irregular horse, which would amount annually to over thirty thousand tomans, or nearly fourteen thousand pounds sterling. In addition, they granted permission for one thousand families of Merv Tekke Turkmans to occupy Old Serakhs and the adjacent lands on the Tejend, the name by which the Hurree Rood comes to be known as it flows northward through Turkman territory. The Shah gave a firman to the chiefs, stating in general terms that the Tekke Turkmans of Merv have always been, and now are, subjects of Persia; that all disloyal acts committed by them in past years are condoned; and that in consideration of their now engaging to act as obedient and faithful subjects, His Majesty assumes them of his protection and favour. At the time this arrangement was made with the Persian Government, the Merv chiefs believed that the Akhal portion of their tribe would eventually withdraw from the Akhal country, which is inconveniently near to General Lomakin's command, and join them at Merv. They considered that such a step would be a gain to the whole tribe, because the encampments they occupy at present along the line of the Attrek are straggling, and some of them are badly supplied with water, besides being separated from each other by tracts of desert, thus preventing a general rallying of the tribe in time to support any section of it that may be suddenly attacked. On the other hand, at Merv each camp has the advantage of an equally abundant supply of water with all the others, and an ample extent of a fertile land; all the tribes occupying a compact position on the Moorghab, which is very favourable for defence. Their lands at Merv are amply sufficient to accommodate more than double the number of those now dwelling on them. Three branches of the Akhal Tekkes, namely, the Beg and Seechmez at Bass and Bloomeh, and the Vakeel at Anow, announced their intention of quitting the Akhal country and removing eastwards to the Tejend, or to Merv, in the event of their being again attacked by the Russians, but it is more than doubtful, as recent events lead us to conclude, if they have yet carried out their intention.

Let us examine the bearing of the above convention in relation to our interests in Central Asia and in India. The true policy of any British Government will undoubtedly consist in bringing the Turkman tribes under our influence and control, either through the medium of Persia or Afghanistan. As regards the first named power, we have long since abdicated our predominant position in the councils of Nasr-u-deen Shah, thanks to the masterly inactivity and non-intervention school both in India and England. At this moment Persia is completely under the spell of Russia, and in case of open rupture with the latter power we should very soon have to reckon with the active hostility or the malevolent neutrality of the Tehran Government. The only way to recover our influence with that Government is to assert ourselves again in Persia as we have done in Afghanistan; and as a first step towards that end our relations with Tehran should be placed once more under the direction of the Viceroy of India in Council, with a tried and skilled Indian official as our representative in the Persian capital. Otherwise, the agreement between the Turkmans and the Persian Government, which might be sketched in a spare hour by a Russian design, will bring us little or no advantage. The Turkmans have been for years past the terror of the northern frontier of Persia. They are bigoted Sunnis, and hate the Persian Shiahs; they are nomads, with the nomad's love of independence; they are borderers, with the borderer's thievish proclivities—including man-stealing and cattle-lifting. They have no fixed forms of government, being ruled only by their religious fanaticism and a certain respect for their wild code of honour. About the commencement of the seventeenth century, Shah Abbas the Great seems to have been able to manage them. He brought several thousand Koord families from Koordistan on the Turkish frontier, and settled them along the north-eastern boundary of Persia with a view of protecting it from Turkman inroads—setting thieves, in fact, to catch thieves. This policy succeeded well enough so long as the Persian rulers could control the Koords, but when these came to make common cause with the Turkman, the old system of plundering and slave-hunting began again, and has lasted, with hardly an interval, until the present time, and will last, unless the agreement recently entered into proves to be stronger than it seems. The allegiance offered by the Merv chiefs to Nasr-u-deen is worthless. The Turkmans have sworn fealty before now to the Shah-in-Shah, and broken faith when he suited them. They have done the same to Khiva, Bokhara, and Afghanistan, and would do it all over again to-morrow to Russia, much as they detest and fear her, if interest or necessity demanded it of them. Recent travellers have unanimously asserted that they look to Great Britain as their real mainstay against Russian encroachment, and it is the British power alone that can ever succeed, without resorting to actual coercion by force of arms, in securing their wild allegiance, either directly or indirectly through Afghanistan. The agreement has given Merv to Persia, but Persia is too weak to retain it whenever it suits the Turkmans to reclaim their independence; and as matters stand at present, she must be the passive tool of St. Petersburg.

Having thus endeavoured to give some idea of the value and tendency of the Persian intervention in the Merv question, so far as it touches British interests, we shall now resume the history of the Russian advance in the Turkman steppe from where we left off at the close of 1877, and bring it down, so far as it is known, to the present time. In the spring of 1878, when war between England and Russia seemed imminent, General Lomakin once more commenced his preparations to march to Merv. From Boojnoord a correspondent informed the British Legation at Teheran that the Russians had notified their intention to the Tekkes of marching against them in the beginning of May, and that they wanted to know what the Tekkes had to say for themselves at a Council to be held under Lomakin at Krasnovodsk had been considerably reduced during the Turkish war in order to strengthen the Russian army in Armenia and the Caucasus, but it had now been increased again to some eight thousand men. With these Lomakin was to endeavour to force his way through the Tekke country to Merv, where he was to form a junction with Colonel Grotenhelm's column, coming down from Khiva by way of Charjui on the Oxus; and then to co-operate in the general plan of advance in such manner, according to circumstances, under the supreme direction of Kaufmann, the able Governor-General of Russian Turkestan. Lomakin's destination, either singly or in conjunction with the other columns, was Herat. It must be here noted, that although this general's operations were a part of the great demonstration that was to be made against India in the event of war, they still had an independent scope of their own, which did not necessarily drop out of sight when the Afghan incident ceased to be an immediate factor in the Russian policy. The occupation of Merv remained, and still remains, a fixed part in the Central Asian programme of Russia; and last year it would have been carried out, notwithstanding all Russian pledges to the contrary and the signature of the Treaty of Berlin, which dispersed the war-cloud for a time, had it not been for the disaster which again befell Lomakin's column at the hands of the Turkmans, when he had succeeded in advancing considerably more than half way to his objective point. After his defeat he was compelled to fall back to the Caspian, and, as a matter of course, the Russian Foreign Office took great credit to itself for loyal behaviour and good faith, in recalling him as soon as the Treaty of Berlin assured a continuance of peace between England and Russia. When we remember that the large force placed under General Donald Stewart's command last year on the outbreak of the Afghan war, and the extreme rapidity of that officer's march from the Indus on Kandahar and Girishk, it can now be understood that it was a race between him and Lomakin for Herat; and it was only when the discomfiture of the latter by the Turkmans was known for certain, that the Home Government gave directions to stop the farther advance of Biddulph's division on Herat after it had reached Girishk.

The *Moscow Gazette*, at the latter end of 1878, contained some interesting letters from a correspondent who was apparently attached to General Lomakin's staff. They gave an account of the comparatively unknown Turkman region, nominally subject to Russia, which extends from Krasnovodsk to Kisil Arvat, and through which the Russian army marched in its attempt to reach Merv. A good deal of mystery and uncertainty, as usual, surrounds the progress of that army; but rumour gave Askiveri as the limit of its advance, before sickness, privation, and the guerilla tactics of the nomads, compelled it to retrace its steps. By the end of October Lomakin appears to have returned to Chikisliar on the Caspian, having left detachments in fortified posts at Chat, situated at the junction of the Sooyatan with the Attrek, Kisil Arvat, Kisil Chesli, and Askabat. Chat is midway between Kisil Arvat and Chikisliar, and is a position of great strategic importance, as it dominates the Attrek valley and the Persian road between Astrabad and Herat, enabling any general who holds it to advance to Merv again, during the open season, with greater facility.

The annual attempt to get to Merv for 1879 does not seem to have been more successful than the preceding ones, though we have no doubt that by continually "pegging away," success must eventually crown the efforts of the Russian generals. The first notes of renewed preparations on a greater scale than heretofore, called forth the usual remonstrance, more or less energetic, from Downing Street; and Lomakin, in consequence, was constrained to commence the campaign with a moderate display of force. The Tekkes seem to have taken the initiative, and to have attacked the Russian commander before he had time even to penetrate into their steppe. On April 15th they surprised two thousand Russians who were guarding three thousand camels, collected for the expedition, and succeeded in carrying off some of the animals. They were overtaken by the reinforcements immediately despatched in pursuit of them, and a combat ensued, which, according to Russian accounts, presented some of the features of Turkman warfare. Instead of dispersing the camels, and attacking in their usual loose order, the Tekkes dismounted, and occupied a strong position half way up a hill, where they made a parapet of kneeling camels, from behind which they opened fire with the vast superiority of European sharpshooters. The fight lasted till night, when both parties retreated in opposite directions; the Muscovites finding it too hazardous to follow an enemy who had so suddenly developed such unexpected strength. The Russians account for their bad shooting by saying that the Turkmans were armed with breech-loading rifles of English make; but that is all moonshine, for it would puzzle anyone who is acquainted with the political and geographical situation in Central Asia, to show how our rifles could ever have found their way to the regions of the Kisil Koom Desert. This temporary check, however, does not necessarily prevent a renewal of operations this season, and efforts have already been made to recommence the campaign. Strong reinforcements have been ordered to the Attrek from the Caucasus, and part of the troops have already left Baku for Krasnovodsk and Ashurada. The new expedition is to be commanded by General Lazaref, of Armenian fame, assisted by Colonel Malama, as chief of the staff, and Colonel Grobkow, the enterprising officer who last year journeyed in uniform from Samarkand to Herat, Meshed, and Astrabad, and recently submitted a military survey of his route to the emperor.

After all this record of baffled but persistent enterprise on the one hand, and jealous scrutiny on the other, it may reasonably be asked what is the peculiar importance that attaches itself to Merv, a place of no commercial value to Russia, and five hundred and seventy-five miles from the Caspian? The answer is, that the absorption of Khiva by Russia, the possession of Merv is desirable in order to consolidate and strengthen the Czar's latest acquisitions in Central Asia. But what is of still more importance in the eyes of Russian statesmen and generals, the possession of Merv gives easy and rapid approach to Herat, and Herat is the key of India. The distance between Merv and Herat is about two hundred and fifty miles; between the latter place and Kandahar three hundred and sixty-seven miles, and between Herat and the Indus seven hundred and seventy miles. "In order to produce a counterpoise against the growing influence of England in Biluchistan," says the *Russki Mir*, "it is necessary that Russia should occupy Herat."

The nearest road to Afghanistan is through Persia, and at the same time it is the most practicable one, as it runs through a comparatively easy and fertile country; but this route may not always be available in war, and an expedition by it would entail more strain than the Russian military machine could well bear. From Merv, however, with its resources—small as they may possibly be at present—of the Russian Central Asian provinces behind it, an army sufficiently strong to create a powerful diversion, at all events, in case of European complications, could be directed on Herat in three weeks; whereas it would take six for a British force to reach it from Quetta, even if that force were ready and concentrated for an advance, which it is more than likely it would not be. Though the convenient scepticism of some people, who do not want to believe inconvenient facts, may refuse to recognise Herat as the key to India, yet the united testimony of almost all Asiatic conquerors cannot well be ignored. How often the neighbouring states have contended for its possession is proved by the more than fifty sieges which it has had to endure. With the exception of Baboor, nearly all the great rulers of India, as well as of Central Asia, have placed much importance on it. To the present moment it forms an apple of discord between Persia and Afghanistan; and in the not very distant future it will do the same between England and Russia. We take it that Sir Henry Rawlinson was not far wrong when he declared that he would "rather give up all the rest of Afghanistan than that Herat should fall into the hands of Russia," and from Merv to Herat is but one step more.

ANGLO-INDIAN MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

By Archibald Forbes.

No. II. George Martell's Bundobust.*

George Martell was an indigo-planter in western Tirhoot, a fine tract of Bengal stretching from the Ganges to the Nepaul Terai, and roughly bounded on the west by the Gunduck, on the east by the Kussi. Planter-life in Tirhoot is very pleasant to a man in robust health, who possesses some resources within himself. In many respects it more resembles active rural life at home than does any other life led by Anglo-Indians. The joys of a planter's life have been enthusiastically sung by a planter-poet; and the frank genial hospitality of the planter's bungalow stands out preeminent even amidst the universal hospitality of India. The planter's bungalow is open to all-comers. The established formula for the arriving stranger is first to call for a brandy-and-soda, then to order a bath, and finally to inquire the name of the occupant, his host. The laws of hospitality are as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Once in the famine-time a stranger in a palki reached a planter's bungalow in an outlying district, and sent in his card. The planter sent him out a drink, but did not bid him enter. The stranger remained in the verandah till sundown, had another drink, and then went on his way. This breach of Tirhoot statute-law became known. There was much excuse for the planter, for the traveller was a missionary, and in other respects was a *persona ingrata*. But the credit of planterhood was at stake; and so strong was the force of public opinion that the planter who had been a defaulter in hospitality had to abandon the profession, and quit the district. It was on this occasion laid down, as a guiding illustration, that if Judas Iscariot, when travelling around looking for an eligible tree on which to hang himself, had claimed the hospitality of a planter's bungalow, the dweller therein would have been bound to accord him that hospitality. Not even newspaper correspondents were to be sent empty away.

The indigo-planter is "up in the morning early," and away at a swinging canter on his 'waler' nag, out into the *dahaur* to visit the *sillahs* on which his crop is growing. He returns when the sun is getting high with a famous appetite, for a breakfast which is more than half luncheon. After his siests, he may look in upon a neighbour—all Tirhoot are neighbours, and within a radius of thirty miles is considered next door—or may take a ride that distance any day to spend an hour or two in a house brightened by the presence of womankind. His anxious period is *mahaye* time, when the indigo is in the vats, and the quantity and quality of dye yield depend so much on care and skill. But except at *mahaye* time, he is always ready for relaxation, whether it takes the form of a polo-match, a pig-sticking expedition, or a race-meeting at Sonepoor, Mozzufferpore, or Chumparun. These race-meetings last for several days on end, there being racing and hunting on alternate days, with a ball every second night. It is worth a journey to India to see Jimmy Macleod cram a cross-grained 'walar' over an awkward fence, and squeeze the last ounce out of the brute in the run home on the flat. The Tirhoot ladies are in all respects charming; and it must remain a moot point with the discriminating observer whether they are more delightful in the genial home-circles of which they are the centres and ornaments, or in the more exciting stir and whirl of the ballroom. After every gathering becatombs of slain male victims mournfully cumber the ground; and one all-conquering fair one, now herself conquered by matrimony and motherhood, wrung ruefully from those of her charms had slain the title of the destroying angel.

George Martell was an honest sort of a clod. He stood well with the ryots, and the mark of his factory always brought out keen bidding at Thomas's auction-mart in Mission-row, and was held in respect in the Commission Sale Rooms in Mincing-lane. He was a good shikaree, and could hold his own either at polo or at billiards; but being somewhat shy, and not a little clumsy, he did not get on well with the ladies. He had been over a dozen years in the district, and had not been known to propose once, so that he had come to be set down as something of a misogynist. Among his chief allies was a neighbouring planter called Mactavish in some incomprehensible way—he being a gaunt, uncouth, bristly Scot, whose Highland accent was as strong as the whisky with which he had coloured his nose—had contrived to woo and win a bonny baby-faced girl, the ripple of whose laughter, and the dancing sheen of whose auburn curls, filled the Mactavish bungalow with glad bright sunshine. When Mac first brought home this winsome fairy, Martell had sheepishly shunned the residence of his friend, till one fine morning, when he came in from the *dahaur*, he found Minnie Mactavish quite at home among the pipes, empty soda-water bottles and broken chairs that constituted the principal articles of furniture in his sitting-room. Minnie had come to fetch her husband's friend, and in her dainty imperious way would take no denial. So George had his bath, got a fresh horse saddled, nearly shocked Minnie to the other side as he clumsily helped her to mount her pony, and rode away with her a willing, if somewhat clownish, captive. Arriving at the bungalow of Mactavish, honest George was bewildered by the transformation it had undergone. Flowers were there, where the spirit-case used to stand. There was a drawing-room with actually a piano in it; the *World* lay on the table instead of the *Sporting Times*; and the servants wore a quite tasteful livery. Mac himself had been trimmed and titivated almost out of recognition. He who had been wont to lounge all day in his pyjamahs was now almost smartly dressed; his beard was cropped, and his bristly poll brushed and oiled. If George had a weak spot in him, it was for a simple song well sung. Mrs. Mac, accompanying herself on the piano, sang to him 'The Land o' the Leal,' and browed him a mild peg with her own fair hands. George by bedtime did not know whether he was on his head or his heels.

He lay awake all night thinking over all he had seen. Mactavish now was clearly a Benedict, as George had been before. He had told George he was living more cheaply as a married man than ever he had done as a bachelor; and in the matter of happiness there was no comparison. George rose early to go home; but early as it was, Mrs. Mac was up too, and arrayed in a killing morning *negligé* that fairly made poor George stammer, gave him his *chota hazri*, and retoked his horse's nose as he mounted. About half-way home George suddenly shouted, "D—d if I don't do it too!" and brought his hand down on his thigh with a smack that sent his horse buck-jumping.

In effect, George Martell had determined to get married. But where to find a Mrs. Martell? Mrs. Mactavish had told him she had no sisters, and that her only relative was a maiden grand-aunt, whom George thought must be a little too old to marry, unless in the last resort. If he took the field at the next race-meeting the fellows would chaff the life out of him; and besides, he scarcely felt himself man enough to face a "destroying angel." As he pondered, riding slowly homeward, a thought occurred to him. When he had been at home a dozen years ago, his two girl-sisters had been at school, and their great playmate had been a girl of eleven, by name Laura Davidson. Laura was a pretty child. He had taken occasional notice of her; had once kissed her, after having been severely scratched in the struggle; and had taken her and his sisters to the local theatre. What if Laura Davidson—now some three-and-twenty—were still single? What if she were pretty and nice? He remembered that the colour of her hair was not unlike Mrs. Mac's, and was in ringlets too. And what if she were willing to come out and make lonely George Martell as happy a man as was that lucky old Mac?

It was mail-day, and George, taking time by the forelock, sat down and wrote to his sister what had come into his head. By the return mail he had her reply: Laura Davidson was single; she was nice; she was pretty; she had fair ringlets; she had a hazy memory of George and the kissing episode, and was willing to come out and marry him, and try to make him happy. But she could not well come alone; could George suggested any method of *chaperonship* on the voyage?

In the district of Chumparun, which in essentials is part of Tirhoot, lies the quaint little cavalry cantonment of Segowlie. It is the last relic of the old Nepaul war, which caused the erection of a chain of cantonments along the frontier, all of which, save Segowlie, are now abandoned. There is just room for one native cavalry regiment at Segowlie; and the soldiers liked the station, because of excellent sport, and the good comradeship of the planters. At Segowlie, at the time I am writing of, there happened to be quartered a certain Major Freeze, whose wife, after a couple of years at home, was about returning to India. George had some acquaintance with the Major, and a far-off profound respect for his wife, who was an admirable and stately lady. It occurred to him to try whether it could not be managed that she should bring over to the future Mrs. Martell. He saw the Major, who was only too delighted at the prospect of a new lady in the district, and the affair was soon arranged. Mrs. Freeze wrote that she and Miss Davidson were leaving by such-and-such a mail; and knowing that Martell was rather lumpy when a lady was in the case, thoughtfully suggested that he should go down to Bombay and meet them; so as to get over the initial awkwardness by making himself useful, and gaining his intended's respect by swearing at the niggers.

All went well. But George Martell was not quite his own master; he was only part of a 'concern,' and was bound to do his best for his partners. It happened, just about the time the P. and O. steamer was due at Bombay, that the most ticklish period of the indigo-planters' year was upon Martell. The juice had begun to flow from the vats. He had no assistant, and he did not dare to leave the work, so he telegraphed to Bombay to explain this to Mrs. Freeze, and added that he would meet her and her companion at Bankipore, where their long railway journey would end. Miss Davidson did not understand much about the critical crisis of indigo production, and she had a spice of romance in her composition; so that poor Martell did not rise in her estimation by his default at Bombay. When the ladies reached Bankipore there was still no Martell, but only a chuprassee with a note to say that the juice was still running, and he could not leave the factory, but would be waiting for them at Segowlie. At this even Mrs. Freeze almost lost her temper.

They have a 'State Railway' now in Tirhoot, but at the time I am writing of there was only one *pukka* road in all the district. The ladies travelled in palanquins, or palki, as they are more familiarly called. It is a long journey from Bankipore to Segowlie, and three nights were spent in travelling. Bluff old Minden Wilson stood on the bank above the ghat to welcome Mrs. Freeze across the Ganges. One day was spent at young Spudd's factory, the second at the residence of a genial planter rejoicing in the quaint name of Longtong Scribbens; and the third morning they reached Segowlie. But still no Martell; only a *chit* to say that plaguy juice was still running, but he hoped to be able to drive over to dinner. Miss Davidson went to bed in a huff; and Major Freeze was temporarily inclined to think that her home-trip had impaired his good lady's amiability of character.

Martell did turn up at dinner-time. But he was hardly a man at any time to create much of an impression, and on this occasion he appeared to exceptional disadvantage. He was stutteringly nervous; and there were some evidences that he had been ineffectually striving to mitagate his nervousness by the consumption of his namesake. He had on a new dress-coat, which had not the remotest pretensions to fit him, and the bear's-grease which he had freely used gave unpleasant token of rancidity. The dinner was an unsatisfactory performance. Miss Davidson was extremely *distraite*, and Martell became more and more nervous as the meal progressed, and was manifestly relieved when it finished. Soon after they had done so, the Major was sent for from the drawing-room. He found Miss Davidson sobbing on his wife's bosom. He asked what was the matter. The girl, with many sobbing interruptions, gasped out:

"He's the wrong man! O heavens, I never saw *him* before! The man I remember who gave me sweets when I was a child had black hair; *he* has red! O, what shall I do? O, please send that man away, and let me go home!"

And then Miss Davidson went off into hysterics.

Here was a pretty state of matters! The Major and his wife could not see their way clear at all. Consultation followed consultation, with visits on the Major's part to poor Martell in the dining-room sandwiched between them. It was almost morning before affairs arranged themselves after a fashion. The new basis agreed upon was that the previously-existing arrangement should be regarded as dead, and that a courtship between Martell and Miss Davidson should be commenced *de novo*—he to do his best to recommend himself to the lady's affections, she to try to love him if she could, red hair and all. And so George went home, and the Segowlie household went to bed.

Poor George at the best had a very poor idea of courting acceptably; and surely no man was more heavily handicapped in the enterprise presented him. He had to court to order, and to combat, besides, both the bad impression made at starting and the misfortune of his red hair. The poor fellow did his best. He used to come and sit in Mrs. Freeze's drawing-room for an end, glowering at Miss Davidson in a silence broken by spasmodic efforts at forced talk. He brought the girl presents, gave her a horse, and begged of her to ride with him. But the great stupid fellow had not thought of a habit, and the girl felt a delicacy in telling him that she had not one. So the horse ate his head off in idleness, and George's heart went further and further down in the direction of his boots. He had so bothered Mrs. Freeze that she had washed her hands of him, and had bidden him worry it out on his own line.

In less than a month the crisis came. Miss Davidson could not bring herself to think of poor George as affording the making of a husband. She told Mrs. Freeze so, and begged, for kindness' sake, that the Major would break this her determination to Mr. Martell, and desire him to give the thing up as hopeless. The Major thought the best course to pursue was to write to George to this effect. Next morning, in the small hours, the poor fellow turned up in the Segowlie verandah in a terribly bad way. He would not accept his fate at secondhand in this fashion; he must see Miss Davidson, and try to move her to be kind to him. In the end there was an interview between them, from which George emerged quiet, but very pale. His notable matrimonial bundobust had proved the dreariest of failures; and the poor fellow's lip trembled as he thought of Mactavish's happy home and his own forlorn bungalow.

But although he had red hair, and did not know in the least what to do with his feet, George Martell was a gentleman. The lady continuing anxious to go home, he insisted on his right to pay her return passage as he had engaged her passage outward, rather ruefully that, he having taken a shot at happiness, and having missed fire, he must be the sole sufferer. It is a little surprising that this uncouth chivalry did not melt the lady; but she was obdurate, although she let him have his way about the passage money. So in the company of an officer's wife going home, Miss Davidson quitted Segowlie, and journeyed to Bombay. Poor old George, with a very sore heart, was bent on seeing the last of her, before settling down again to the cold cell bachelor life. He dodged down to Bombay in the same train, travelling second class that he might not annoy the girl by a chance meeting; and stood with a sad face leaning on the rail of the Apollo Bandar, as he watched the ship containing his unlucrative venture steam out of Bombay harbour on its voyage to England.

The same night he set out on his return to his plantation. At near midnight the mail train from Bombay reaches Egatpoora, at the head of the famous Bhore ghat. Solce refreshment is ordinarily procurable there, but it is not much of a place. George Martell had had a drubbing, and was cauntering moodily up and down the platform, waiting for the bell to ring. As he passed the second-class compartment reserved for ladies, he heard a low tremulous voice exclaim, "O, if I could only make them understand that I'd give the world for a cup of tea!" George, if uncouth, was a practical man. His prompt voice rang out, '*Qui hye, ek pyala shah tao!*' Promptly came the refreshment-room khitmutgar, hurrying with the tea; and George, taking off his hat, begged to know whether he could be of any further service.

It was a very pleasant face that looked out on him in the moonlight, and there was more than mere conventionality in the proceeding in which the pleasant-voiced lady-lodged his opportune courtesy. Insensibly George and the lady drifted into conversation. She was very lonely, poor thing; a friendless girl coming out to be governess in the family of a *burra Sahib* at Chupra, Nine Chupra is only across the Gunduck from Tirhoot, so George told this new aquaintance they were both going to nearly the same place, and professed his cordial willingness to assists her on the journey. He did so, escorting her right into Segowlie, and before he left her, he had gone so far henceforth got into a habit of visiting Chupra very frequently. Need I prolong the story? I happened to be in Bankipore when the Prince of Wales visited that focus of famine-wallas. It fell to my pleasant lot to take Mrs. Martell in to dinner at the Commissioner's hospitable table. Mrs. Mactavish was sitting opposite, and I went back to my bedroom-tent in the compound without having made up my mind whether she or Mrs. Martell was the prettier and the nicer. So you see George Martell did not make quite so bad a *bundobust* after all.—*Time.*

SOLDIERS BEARDS.

(*Daily News.*)

Soldiers, according to the *Lancet*, ought to be allowed to wear beards, if beards they possess. Our contemporary is annoyed by "the spirit of red tape," which compels soldiers to shave. Perhaps a Conservative philosopher might say that this particular "red tape" is almost the oldest red tape in the world, and therefore demands the respect of science. The *Lancet* remarks, "as a general rule it may be inferred, from the fact that an individual has been supplied with certain appendages, that he requires them." Now we may agree with the opinion that soldiers should not be obliged to shave without accepting this theory of the individual and his appendages. All men from the beginning have differed about the beard—nowhere has the variety of human opinion been so manifest. If an individual Australian requires a beard to protect his throat, does his delicate *lubra* not need one also? and yet women, who are at least as subject to cold as men, as a rule have no beards. The old French rhyme even warns us against bearded women, bidding us by no means go nearer them than thirty paces, and that with three pebbles in the hand for weapons in case of need. Again, if the Australian black requires a beard for sanitary reasons, so, it will be granted, does the New Zealander. Yet the Australian is bearded and the Maori is beardless. If reasons of health were the origin of the beard the Red Indian would be ill supplied. In point of fact, nature has only given him a few casual and straggling hairs, and he thinks it "very vulgar" to grow these. Other savage races practise shaving with a zeal and earnestness which does immense credit to their resolution. Even with a bronze razor it is by no means "an easy shave" that awaits the patient. In the palæolithic stage, when our fathers shaved with a thin flake of chipped flint, what pains did not reward their constant determination to have a smooth chin. It takes two men to shave a third with a stone razor; one to hold the patient down, and the other to operate. It is told of Stendhal, the French novelist, that he shaved regularly all through the retreat from Moscow. This proved great courage and determination, for hot water was out of the question, and the Cossacks were always within a few lances' length. Stendhal's sufferings must have approached those of our Edward II., as described by a youth in a historical examination: "They dragged him from field to field, shaving him with muddy water, till he expired in great agony." Yet neither Stendhal nor the "agonising king" endured so much as the barbarian who is shaved with a sharp flint or a bit of broken shell.

Mr. Darwin, in his "Descent of Man," inclines to the belief that the beard was originally ornamental. Ladies liked a bearded man, he was popular in primitive society, could select the fairest fair, his offspring resembled him, and so on, according to the popular statements of this theory of selection. If this view be true, it must be admitted that women soon changed their minds. "There is no wife for a bearded man," says the Maori proverb. The Northmen who settled in Iceland were entirely of the opposite way of thinking, and the only reproach that his foes brought against Njal was his lack of a beard. The regulation against which the *Lancet* protests descends from one out of the many contradictory theories of the beard, which have produced schisms, wars, and a disturbance in Cyprus. The Egyptians, as a rule, were clean shaven, especially the priests, "and for this they gave a certain sacred reason," which, imitating Herodotus, "we do not think it lawful to divulge." The neighbouring Libyans, on the other hand, were bearded; and the northern maritime enemies of the Egyptians, probably the early Greeks, wore rather thin yellow beards. Yet out of shaven Egypt the Israelites carried beards which they highly respected. To cut an envoy's beard was a gross insult, and he was obliged to tarry somewhere till his beard was grown. Friends might gently touch the beard in a reverential sort of way, and thus Joab took hold of that of Amasa and ran him through the body with his sword. The Assyrian Kings wore enormous beards, in many curled tiers or stories, and we have an impression that some Orientals carried their beards in a box. Dr. Doran, in writing on the beard, gravely maintains that the early Greeks wore shaven, and that they called all bearded and alien races "barbarous," connecting the word with *barba*, "beard." But Homer's Greeks, we know, wore their beards, and the races recognised as Greek on the Egyptian monuments are sometimes bearded.

One of the earliest military regulations about beards is probably the general order which Alexander the Great is said to have issued. His troops were not to be bearded, on service, lest the foe should catch them by that appendage, which, from an enemy's point of view is intended to be seized and clung to. Our brave fellows, on the other hand, are, practically speaking, compelled to shave when at home, and not when among the enemy. This is a singular example of the perversities of "red tape spirit." Another is afforded by the well-known story of the English spies who penetrated into the Norman camp before the battle of Hastings. They brought back word that the Normans were mostly priests and shavelings. Harold laughed, and said these priests would prove good men at war. It seems that the habit of entirely shaving the face thus prevailed among the Normans, while even the candles of the English Court wore moustaches, and the less fashionable people probably did not shave at all. In England only priests were shaved, whereas in the Greek Church priests set more store by their beards than did even Julian the Apostate. If Peter the Great fined all bearded men, our Elizabeth also raised money by taxing beards. It was like her edgy humour, that the beard was clipped into as odd shapes as a Dutch boxwood bush, while the more distinguished courtiers dyed theirs a bright red colour. The beard was valued at twenty shillings in that old English law in which every thing had a price, while the thigh, if broken, could be paid for by a fine of twelve shillings. The free wearing of the beard in private life was long thought "un-English"—that is to say, monstrous. It was connected with Revolutions and Leicester-squares. The reform, the liberty to do as people please, is almost an affair of the last thirty years. Comparatively few people find it necessary to present themselves with what Macaulay "gave the person who shaved him," namely, "three cuts in the chin." Perhaps some comprise about beards in relation to flogging in the Army might be effected and facilitate legislation, as good soldiers might be allowed to wear the beard, while the disorderly or drunken private might be compelled to shave with a blunt razor.

A Pleasant Neighbour.—A Murree Correspondent writes:—"Wending my way home the other evening I was startled by hearing in the distance a woman's voice—at one time at a shriek and then dying away. Impelled by curiosity I went in the direction from which the voice came, and found that what I had at first thought a Mrs. Candle's lecture being delivered, *altissimo, fortissimo*, were something uncommonly like the ravings of a lunatic. The sounds proceeded from a small tent pitched in a hope of trees, and the voice was evidently that of an oldish woman. Now it was some one who had taken her box of matches from under the pillow, now it was some one who had pilfered her box of sardines, now the voice sunk to one of drivelling affection, now raised to a shriek and a volley of abuse. It seems extraordinary that a woman subject to such fits should be allowed to live alone in the very middle of Murree, and if she often breaks out in this way, the occupants of the neighbouring houses must have rather a lively time of it."

* *Bundobust* is an Indian word, which, like many others, has been all but formally incorporated into Anglo-Indian English. Its meaning is plan, scheme, organised arrangement.

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